MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION FORM CALENDAR YEAR 2012 Public Water Supply Name	2013 JUL - 1 AM 8: 57 550C.
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CO	CR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCI of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certificat check all boxes that apply.	m to develop and distribute a on served by the public water circulation, or provided to the R. Since this is the first year ion Form to MSDH. Please
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, w	vater bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below) Other	
Date(s) customers were informed:/ / ,/ / ,/	
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specified methods used	ecify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message	ed:/
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of	publication)
Name of Newspaper: The Southern Herald	
Date Published: 6 12012013	
☐ CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) ☐ Date Posted	://
☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (<u>DIR</u>)	ECT URL REQUIRED):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distribute public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribute the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	ition methods allowed by
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) 6/25/N	3
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 May be faxed to: (601)576-7800 May be emailed to: Melanie, Yanklowskia	Dung III. and a factor

May be emailed to: Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Coles Community Water Association PWS#: 0030001 May 2013

2013 JUN 22 PM 12: 25

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aguifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Coles Community Water Association have received a lower to moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Geneva T. Nicks at 601.639.7218. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the annual meeting scheduled for Monday, June 10, 2013 at 6:30 PM at 1077 Nebo Road.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

			TI	EST RESULT	S			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	Contamina	nts						
8. Arsenic	N	2011*	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

10. Barium	N	2011*	.076	No Range	ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2011*	4	0	ppb		0 A	L=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2012	1,4	.08 – 2.2	mg/i	0	MRDL =		/ater additive used to control icrobes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

Inorganic Contaminants:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. For the sample period ending 9/30/2011 we did not monitor for Lead and Copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 5 samples and we took none. The samples have now been taken.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Coles Community Water Association work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

⁽¹⁸⁾ Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY OF AMITE

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the state aforesaid, the

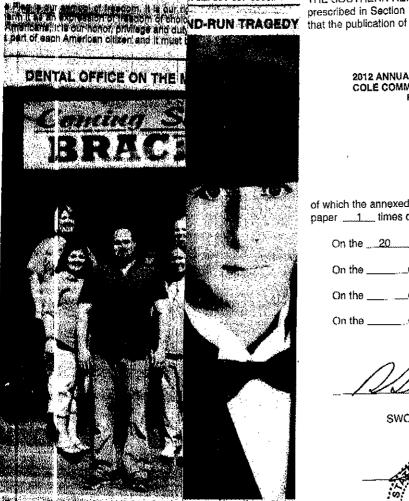
the field. Keep tolding until you have a trian radio's capabilities and les paper published in the Town of Liberty, Amite County,

ild the lower right hand corner to the upper a be on for 24 hours. They in undersigned agent of THE SOUTHERN HERALD, a news-12 folds in all if you did it right. It should elense before the next disas
it call 601-657-0065.

Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that
THE SOUTHERN HERALD is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-3, Mississippi Code of 1972, and

2012 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT

COLE COMMUNITY WATER ASSOCIATION PWS ID#: 0030001 **MAY 2013**



seman, Trish Cothien, Dr. Lee Oasey, Kwere held Monday, June and Rebecca Nettles h William Cody lasigi, 2 ાં Incident on Saturday, Ju

Incident on Saturday, Julipulate the saturday of the property y, that was present at th

SCHOOL BOARD NEWSoft the Livingston Parish S 2013, the Amite County School Board splay, June 16, 2013, on the Bowen Roof repairs will be made to Sibley was identified by 20,000.00.

lations from elementary school teachers and prayers go out to the indicate from elementary school teachers and prayers go out to the indicate from the indic

THE PROPERTY SCHOOL LENGUED SPENSON SERVICEOUNTY CRIME REP TO to Re-

of which the annexed is a copy, has been made in s	aid
paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:	

On the20	day ofJUNE	, 2013
On the	day of	, 2013
On the	day of	, 2013
On the	day of	, 2013

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

21_ day ofJUNE	, 2013
1D # 8/ 488 Nota	ry Public
My CONFITTE STATE APPLY MARCH	6, 2015
Commission Explice March 8 MCBL SHER'S FEE	
_1_414.(Werdio@\12¢	\$169.68
Making Proof of Publication	<u>3.00</u>
TOTAL ************************************	\$172,68

ACCOUNT NO. 010011000 SERVICE ADDRES 1089 NEBG	s	6 SERVICE TO 06/22	COLES COMA COLES COMA E. CRO- 61	PLEASE PLACE STAMP HERE	
сияны РВГ ЭМ 5920 USED	302110	3810	PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE NET AMOUNT	07/10/2013 SAVE THIS	PAY GROSS AMOUN) AFTER DUE DATE GROSS AMOUNT
CHAI	RGE FOR SERVIC	E\$	34.96 CCR REPORTS SOUTHERN HE	3,50 POSTED IN TH RALD 6/20/201	
WTR NET DUE : SAVE THIS GROSS DUE	>>> 3 >>	34.96 34.96 3.50 38.46	010011000 BOBBY NICK		

1089 NEBO ROAD GLOSTER MS 39638